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THE
Newport Mercury,
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THE NEWPORT MERCURY was established in June, 1768, and is now in its one hundred and twenty-third year. It is the oldest newspaper in America, with less than two years exceptions, the oldest printed in the English language. It is a large quarto weekly of fifty-six columns filled with interesting reading—political, State, local and general news, well-selected editorials, and advertising—of every household department—nothing so many households in this and other States, the limited space given to advertising is very valuable in business men.

Times: \$2 per year in advance; single copies in wrappers, 5 cents.

Specimen copies sent free, and special terms given to advertisers by addressing the publisher.

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Local Matters:

The Municipal Reform Club.

It is the purpose of the gentlemen forming the Municipal Reform Club to have a permanent organization, and with that end in view a meeting was called for Thursday evening last. There was a large attendance. The President, Col. Wm. A. Stoddard, was in the chair. In a few brief remarks he stated that the proposed celebration had to be postponed on account of the exceedingly disagreeable condition of the weather, but that it should be held was a matter for consideration. He said there had been a desire expressed by many that a permanent organization should be effected, with a view to discussing municipal matters as they came along, and to take such action with regard to them as might be deemed necessary. He supposed they would take some action regarding the water that evening.

A motion was made and carried that the chair appoint a committee to prepare a plan of organization and report on Monday evening next. The chair appointed Messrs. J. P. Cotton, Geo. C. Shaw, Geo. T. Downing, Wm. O. Greene and Frank G. Harris as the committee, and to it the name of the chairman was added. The meeting then adjourned to Monday evening when it is proposed to complete the organization. Later in the evening the serenade programme will be carried out.

Owing to the previous engagement of Old Fellow's Hall the meeting of the Municipal Reform Club and the serenade to the Mayor elect have been postponed to Tuesday evening.

Death of a Prominent Newporter.

Capt. Eugene R. Gibbs, a son of the late Gov. Wm. C. Gibbs of this city, died at the residence of his brother, Major Theodore K. Gibbs, in New York, on Tuesday last, aged forty-nine years. Capt. Gibbs left this city many years ago, and was in business with his brother in San Francisco before the breaking out of the rebellion. He entered the army from California and was made captain in the Second California Infantry in 1861. He served through the rebellion and was honorably discharged in 1866. He afterwards entered the Regular Army, and was commissioned a second lieutenant in the Eighth Infantry, Jan. 23, 1867. He was promoted to first lieutenant, 18th Feb., 1869, and was made assistant Quartermaster, with the rank of captain, March 23, 1880.

Capt. Gibbs has passed most of his life away from Newport, though visiting his native city occasionally during his long and honorable career in the army.

His remains were brought here for interment and the funeral took place from Trinity church Thursday noon, Rev. Mr. Maura officiating.

Spring Arrangements.

On and after Monday next the Continental Steamboat Company will commence running two boats a day between this city and Providence. The steamer Day Star which has been thoroughly overhauled, newly painted, newly carpeted, etc., will be put on the route at that time. She will be under the command of Capt. S. B. Rhodes, and will leave Providence at 9 A. M., and returning leave Newport at 4:30 P. M. The Bay Queen will take the place of the Newport, and will be under the command of Capt. Kelley as heretofore. She will leave Newport at 8 A. M., and returning leave Providence at 4 P. M. The Bay Queen has been put in excellent order for summer business.

Under the popular management of Sept. Hallett, the Continental line has greatly increased in the favor of the Newport traveling people, and the patronage during the past winter has been larger than ever before in the winter season.

The New Life-Saving Station.

A special dispatch from Representative Spooner to the editor of this paper informs us that the House of Representatives at Washington, on Thursday, adopted the conference report giving a life-saving station near Brenton's Reef or Beaver Tail. Col. Spooner has labored industriously for this station, and it is largely due to his exertions, aided by the rest of our delegation in Washington, that it has been obtained, no far as the House is concerned.

Squadron Notes.

Bits and Scraps of Nautical News.

On Friday afternoon, 21st inst., F. T. Price, 3d class boy, fell overboard from the fire-boat of the New Hampshire. James F. Sullivan, boatswain's mate, was in the boiler house at the time, and on hearing the cry of some boys on deck of 'man over board,' ran to the port gangway, and seeing a boy struggling in the water, immediately jumped overboard, and was followed by Jerry Troy, chief boatswain's mate. By their united efforts the boy was rescued and brought on board. This is an accurate statement of the affair. It was published a few days since in a Newport paper, saying two apprentices boys, named Price and Sullivan, fell overboard and were rescued by Jerry Troy, which was a mistake.

Prof. A. W. Hayes, conductor of the New Hampshire's band, was taken seriously ill at his residence in Newport avenue on last Sunday evening, and is very low. The doctors have held consultations and everything that can be is being done for him. It was thought on Tuesday evening that he would not live until morning. Since Mr. Hayes has been confined to his house the band has had Mr. William Smith for its leader, a very competent musician. Mr. Hayes' condition at last accounts is more favorable.

Private Anderson who belonged to the marine guard of the Portsmouth and who became partially insane, was transferred to the New Hampshire and has been attended to by surgeon John C. Wise and is now perfectly sane, and will shortly be restored to duty.

Ensign Geo. H. Worcester, who was recently ordered to Washington for examination for promotion has reported his return on board the New Hampshire. He can now be addressed as Master Geo. H. Worcester. Congratulations are in order.

Mrs. S. B. Luce took up her residence in Boston in May and thus vacated her cottage on Mill street.

SIDNEY CHAPIN.

THE NEW TORPEDO CLASS.

The Summer's Instruction to Begin Monday.

The new class at the Torpedo Station will now receive instruction on Monday morning to the commandant, Capt. T. O. Selfridge for the summer's instruction in the mysteries of electricity and torpedo warfare. The others comprise the following: Commandants Allen V. Reed and Wm. C. Wise; Lieutenants W. A. Morgan and E. P. McClellan and Master Walter O. Cowles; Commander Wm. Gibson, from the Hydrographic Office; Commander M. L. Johnson from the Navy Yard, Portsmouth, N. H.; Lieutenant R. B. Peck from the Hydrographic Office; Lieutenant J. L. Hinckley from the Colorado; Lieutenant C. W. Ruschenberger from the St. Louis; Lieutenant E. T. Strong, F. W. Nichols and N. J. K. Patch from the Navy Yard, Boston, Lieuts. Charles E. Colahan and H. H. McElvane from the Navy Yard, Long Island, Lieut. W. Rhodes from the naval magazine near Washington, and Lieut. J. H. Day from the Washington Navy Yard, and Commander Chas. V. Gridley.

Paradise Range Shooting.

An interesting rifle match took place at Paradise range, Wednesday. The third competition for the McLeod cup was won by Wm. B. Knight.

The second competition for places on the team to compete with the Massachusetts team resulted as follows:

G. H. Burnham .11 10 12 12 10 11 11 12 9-109
W. M. Farrow .12 11 10 11 11 12 10 11 9-108
W. S. Byer .11 .12 10 11 11 11 11 11 9-108
B. Knight .11 .12 10 11 11 9 11 12 10-103
C. Plummer .10 11 .12 10 11 8 9 10-101
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J. Neeson .9 10 8 10 10 10 11 15 9 10-103
F. Packham .5 8 9 10 10 10 8 8 4 10-104

The third trial takes place to-day. The first of the series of matches will be shot on Wednesday next, at Paradise range. The second contest will take place at the Walnut Hill range, and the third at the Worcester range.

Greatly Improved.

The steamer Polka, of the Wickford line, will resume her place on the route on Monday next. Since she was withdrawn she has been thoroughly overhauled, and her hull, boilers and engine have been put in first class order. Messrs. Hovey & Beckwith, U. S. Inspectors of Steamboats who inspected her most thoroughly on Monday, will endorse the foregoing paragraph. The carpenters, boiler makers', engine work and painting, has been "well done"—as is usual with them—by the Old Colony Steamship Company's employees, under the supervision of Superintendent Warren and Captain Allen, who continues to command her. No change has been made in her officers. This favorite boat never appeared to better advantage than at the present time, and we confidently anticipate a larger dividend this season than any made heretofore.

ARTILLERY COMPANY.

One Hundred and Forty-second Election.

A paper is in circulation and being numerously signed, asking the City Council to make a liberal appropriation for celebrating the coming anniversary of American Independence. The celebration last year was cut off by the assassination of President Garfield, and it is thought that it is due the people to have a stirring celebration this year. General Burdick expects to have his electric light ready for illumination at that time and hence nothing less than a mammoth Fourth of July celebration will fully commemorate that occasion. The General and his electric light are deserving of a celebration, therefore we vote for the appropriation.

PATRONIZE HOME DEALERS.

A house-furnishing concern in Providence is flooding the town with circulars in regard to their goods. Our advice is to pay no attention to such circulars, but buy your goods at home, thus keeping your money in town, and from an experience in the matter, we are confident you can buy cheaper at home than you can in Providence.

Col. Henry J. Spooner, member of Congress from this district, was before the house commerce committee in Washington, Monday, to urge the appropriation of \$200,000 for the improvement of Narragansett bay, and also of \$47,000 for the improvement of Newport harbor. Providence takes enough interest in the dredging of the bay to send a delegation to Washington to work for an appropriation. Col. N. Van Slyck has been sent there in behalf of Providence's interests.

A modern style of front is to be placed in the Rogers building, corner of Thanes and Mary streets, and will be rented for W. C. Langley & Son, with large plate glass windows.

J. Neilson Howard & Co. have rented for Mr. Charles G. Russell his villa "Keweenaw," on Narragansett point, to Mr. Robert G. Keenan, of New York.

Mrs. Neilson Howard & Co. have rented for Mrs. D. Archie Pell her cottage on Francis street, corner Everett Place, to Mrs. Shirley Irving, of Boston.

The Westchester Polo Club have relegated the polo lot for another year.

THE OLDEST PAPER IN AMERICA ESTABLISHED BY FRANKLIN, 1768.

THE OLD FISHING BOAT.

Poetry.

The Fifteenth Birthday of Agnes.

By LORNE FELLOW.

May 8, 1861.

It was fifty years ago
In the pleasant month of May,
In the beautiful Payne's land
A child in its cradle lay.
And nature, the old nurse, took
The child upon her knee,
Saying: "Here is a story book
Thy Father has written for thee."
"Come, wander with me," she said,
"Into regions yet untried;
And read what is still unread
In the manuscript of God."

And he wandered away and away
With nature the dear old nurse,
Who sang to him night and day
The rhymes of the universe.
And whenever the day seemed long,
Or his heart began to fail,
She would sing a more wonderful song,
Or tell a more marvelous tale.

So she keeps him still a child,
And will not let him go,
Though at times his heart beats wild,
For the beautiful Payne's land.
Though at times he hears in his dreams
The Rana des raches of old,
And the rush of mountain streams
From glens clear and cold.
And the mother at home says "Hark!
For his voice I hasten and yearn;
It is growing late and dark,
And my boy does not return."

April Showers.

Wild March winds, across the moorlands,
Swept at their own bitter will;
Wild March winds against the forelands
Wailed mild wave, keen and shrill;
April showers
To the flowers
Whispered slowly mid the strife,
"We are come with warmth and life."
Billing down the south wind's pionies,
Glimmering 'neath the glimmering skies,
As the tears and smiles of welcome,
Meeting, shone in loving eyes,
April showers,
Soft, sweet showers,
Call to hill and gleaning plain,
"Spring and we are back again!"
And the east wind, black and sullen,
Shrinks before her biting breath;
Crouches in his gloomy cavern,
Flees as hate and cold as death.
April showers,
Bright quick showers,
Gem the grasses, feed the buds,
Free the leaflets in the woods.
And the mourner's heavy eyelids
Lift to meet the genial ray;
And the dull black frost of sorrow
Melts before its smile away.
April showers,
Wakening showers,
Typing God's dear promise given—
That hearts laid waste, and pure tis given,
Life and love, and wait in heaven.

Selected Tale.

A LITTLE KNIGHT ERRANT.

I suppose every scholar in District No. 3 was standing on the bridge that afternoon. Not that there were many of them after all—not more than a dozen perhaps, but they were all on the bridge; and this was the way it happened: Agnes Lowe looked so down-hearted as she left the schoolroom that Frank Morrison, who could never bear to see anything unhappy from a girl to a kitten, had proposed a run down to the bridge to see the ice "go out," for the river was breaking up for Spring. Now it happened Frank was the hero of the school, not so much, I dare say, because he was the best scholar in it as because he was the best skater, the best swimmer, and to tell the truth, the best boy not only in the school but in the village. So Isabella Stillman said she would like to go, too, and after that everybody wanted to go, down to poor Jamie West, who was an idiot, but who was always treated kindly by the children, because Frank said it would be a shame and a disgrace not to be kind to him.

I really must tell you why Agnes Lowe looked so down-hearted before we go any farther. The scholars had had a spelling and defining match that afternoon. When the teacher's rule came down upon the desk with such a thump, and she said in a terrible voice, "Scholars, attention! books aside! rise! choose sides!" Agnes always was frightened, and by the time the sides were chosen she had almost forgotten her lesson, though she had studied it diligently.

"Knight errant," demanded the teacher of her in a sharp, cross voice. Agnes thought the teacher was always cross, but I know all about it, and the truth is she was only nervous and tired.

"K-n-i-g-h-t e-r er, knight er, r-a-n-t—knight errant," spelled Agnes, very slowly, in a low voice, then paused and began to blush.

Isabella Stillman, on the opposite side, looking very trim and composed with her long, light braids and clean starched apron, had already opened her lips eagerly to give the definition, when Agnes went on painfully, "One—who—is—brave and generous—"

"K-n-i-g-h-t, knight, e-r er, knight-er, r-a-n-t—knight errant," spelled Isabella, quickly interrupting in a clear, distinct voice—"a knight who traveled in search of adventures for the purpose of exhibiting military skill, prowess and generosity." She spoke so rapidly that every one admired her very much.

"Right!" said the teacher wearily not paying much attention, for her head ached. "Choose one for your side."

Agnes looked as if she was going to cry. "I would rather not choose, if you don't mind," said Frank Morrison, who stood at the head of Isabella's side. "I think Agnes would have

given the definition if she had had time."

"Let me see," said the teacher. "Yes, her idea was right as far as it went. You may choose or not, as you like."

Isabella frowned, but Frank did not choose and the result was his side was beaten, and Agnes was mortified to hear Isabella's say that it was her fault.

And so it happened that they were all on the bridge, and Agnes was shyly keeping close by Frank and remembering a definition in the lesson. It was this: "A man always wants to win a game; A gentleman wants to win it fairly."

The view from the bridge was a fine one. The ice came ploughing over the dam in great masses and scuttled the water in the little river bubbling and boiling and leaping on every side, and there was such a rush and roar in the ears of the boys and girls that they could hardly hear each other speak.

"Hello, children!" cried the cheerful voice of a passing wagoner; "you'd better get off that bridge; it doesn't look very steady." And his horse trotted on round a crook in the road and he disappeared.

"I wonder if there is any danger," said Frank, leading the way off the bridge.

Now this bridge was an old one; it had three parts, perhaps because there were so many rocks in the river there. There was a short span on one side, supported on a little stone pier, then there was a long space which seemed more like a bank of earth than anything, and then a little wooden bridge beyond. The scholars had been standing on the wooden bridge and they stepped on the bank of earth, all but Jamie, who was leaning on the railing, his sad and usually wandering eyes fixed intently on the dashing spray below the dam.

"Come, Jamie," cried Frank, "you'd better come with us."

But before he finished the sentence a cry of horror broke from all the children. Without a minute's warning the frail wooden bridge gave way all at once, and in a second more it was swallowed up in the surging water as if there had never been such a thing.

Agnes, who was looking straight at Frank, saw that he turned perfectly white, but without an instant's hesitation he flung off his jacket and dived into the water. Isabella shut her eyes and screamed; so did some of the others. Agnes stared with a face as white as Frank's.

Yee was Jamie's head, and there was Frank close behind him. Oh, have they gone under again? Oh, there they are. The waters have dashed over them again. Oh, oh, oh, how thankful we ought to be. They have come up again, and Frank has a firm hold on Jamie. But it is not very easy swimming in that furious water, and Frank fought desperately at a projecting rock.

"Help!" he cried. "I can't hold on long, and I can't swim with him."

The children were too frightened to know what to do. There was no house in sight. Agnes looked round in despair. Then she remembered the wagoner. All this had happened in less than a minute, and perhaps he was not out of sight. She ran along the road he had taken with her utmost speed. Run, Agnes, run, that dreadful water is tearing away at the rock and Frank is getting exhausted. Round the crook in the road Agnes saw the wagoner slowly ascending a hill at some distance. Her little feet flew along the ground. She called out, "Stop! Stop!" but her voice was faint, and she could not make him hear. Hurry, Agnes, hurry! Frank's strength is almost gone. The wagoner is almost at the top of the hill, and then his horse will begin to trot again, and there will be no more hope of overtaking him.

Isabella had said that afternoon that Agnes was a stupid thing; but however that may be, at this moment a bright idea came to her. She had a little rubber ball in her pocket. The scholars had a fashion of playing ball at recess and Agnes was quite skilful.

The Central America, at the time of her loss, was bound from Aspinwall, via Havana, to New York. She had on board, as nearly as has been ascertained, about two million in gold, and four hundred and seventy-four passengers, besides a crew, all told, of one hundred and one souls; total, 575. She touched at Havana on the 7th of September last, and put to sea again at 9 o'clock on the morning of the 8th. The ship was, apparently, in good order; the time seemed propitious; and all hands were in fine health and spirits, for the prospects of a safe and speedy passage home were very cheering. The breeze was from the trade-wind quarter at northeast; but at midnight of the 9th it freshened to a gale, which continued to increase until the forenoon of Friday, September 11th, when it blew with great violence from north-east.

Up this time the ship behaved admirably. Nothing had occurred worthy of note, or in any way calculated to excite suspicions of her prowess, until the forenoon of that day, when it was discovered that she had sprung a leak. The sea was running high; the ship was very much keeled over on the starboard side, and laboring heavily. The leak was so large that by 1 p.m. the water had risen high enough to extinguish the fires on one side and stop the engine. Bailing gangs were set to work, and the passengers cheerfully assisting, and all hands were sent over the windward side to trim ship. Being relieved in a measure, the righted, and the fires were relighted. But there was a very heavy sea on, and, spite of pumps and bailing gangs, with their buckets, whips and barrels, the water gushed

upon them until it reached the furnace and extinguished the fires again, never to be rekindled. This was Friday.

The ship was now at the mercy of the waves, and was wallowing in the trough of the sea like a log. She was a side-wheel steamer, with not a little top-hamper, and these are ugly things to manage in such a situation. The storm spencer had been blown away, and the foreyard was sent down during the night. Attempts were made to get the ship before the wind, but no canvas was stout enough to withstand the raging of the storm. After the headsails had been blown away, the captain ordered the clews of the forestail to be hauled down to the deck, thinking to hoist the yard up only a little way, show canvas, and get her off; but by the time the yard was well clear of the hullarks the sail was taken right out of the bolt ropes, so great was the force of the wind and such the fury of the gale. The foremast was then cut away, the foreyard was converted into a drag and got overboard; bits of canvas also were spread in the rigging aft, hoping by these expedients, as a last resort, to bring the ship head to wind, but all to no purpose; she refused to come. Crew and passengers worked manfully, pumping and bailing all Friday afternoon and night; and when day dawned upon them the violence of the storm was still increasing. All that energy, professional skill, and seamanship could do to weather the ship had been done. The tempest was still raging; resources were exhausted; the working parties were fagged out, and the captain foresaw that his ship must go down.

Still there was some chance for hope; he might save life, even if he lost the ship, masts and treasure. He was in a frequented part of the ocean, and a passing vessel might come to the rescue of crew and passengers, if they could but manage to keep the ship afloat until the gale abated. He encouraged them with this hope, and asked for a rally. They responded with cheers. The lady passengers also offered to help, and the men went to work with a will, whipping up water by the barrelful, to the steady measure of the sailor's working song.

The flag was "Union down"; that every vessel as she hove in sight might know that they were in distress and wanted help. Under this tally of crew and passengers they gained on the water for little while, but they were worn out with the toil of the last night and day; they had not the strength to keep it under.

Finally, about noon of Saturday, the 12th, the gale began to abate and the sky to brighten. A vessel hove in sight, saw the signal of distress, ran down to the steamer, was bailed, answered, and was asked for help. She could give none, and kept on her course.

At about 2 p.m. the brig Marine, Captain Bur, of Boston, bound from the West Indies to New York, heard minute gun and saw the steamer's signals of distress. She ran down to the sinking ship, and, though very much crippled herself by the gale, promised to lay by. She passed under the steamer's stern, spoke, rounded up, and kept her word. The steamer's boats were ordered to be lowered; the Marine had none that could live in such a sea.

Now came another trying time. The boat vessels of the steamer Arctic had made a deep impression upon Herndon's mind; they now crowded into remembrance. Who of this crew should be selected to man his boat? Would they desert him when they got off from the ship? There were some who he knew would not.

It was not an occasion when the word might be passed for volunteers; for it was the post of safety, not of danger, but nevertheless of great trust, that was to be filled. The captain wanted truly men, that he knew well from long association, and the crew of such vessels is not very permanent as to its personnel.

The survivors of the wreck have made their statements of the gale, the sinking of the ship and their rescue. Those have gone the rounds of the newspaper press, and we are probably possessed of all the particulars concerning that awful catastrophe that the public will ever know.

The department has already been officially informed of this wreck and disaster, and of how nobly Herndon stood to his post and gloriously perished; how the women and children were all saved; and how he did all that man could do or officer should do to save his ship and crew also. But the particulars have been given to the department only in a perishable form of newspaper records.

As a tribute to his memory, as material for history, as an heirloom of the navy, and a legacy to his country, I desire to place on record in the department this simple writing and memorial of him. We were intimates; I have known him from boyhood; he was my kinsman. The ties of consanguinity, as well as our professed avocations, brought us frequently and much together; we were close friends. Under these circumstances, I ask your leave to file a report of that gale and his loss.

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Therefore he fell at a loss, for there was still a man wanted for Black's, the boatswain's, boat. A sailor, perceiving the captain's dilemma stepped up and modestly offered to go. He had not, it may be supposed, been long in the ship, for Herndon evidently did not know him well, and replied, in his mild and gentle way, "I wonder if I can trust you?" The sailor at once understood this call for a shipmate, and simply said, "I have hands that are hard to row, and a heart that's soft to feel." This was enough; he went, and was true. Not a boat deserted that ship. All the women and children were first sent to the brig, and every one arrived in safety. Each boat made two loads on the brig, carrying in all one hundred and forty-four persons.

Just before the steamer went down a row boat was heard approaching—Herndon hailed her. It was the boatswain's boat, rowed by "hard hands and a gentle heart," returning on board from the brig to report her disabled condition. If she came alongside she would be engulfed with the sinking ship. Herndon ordered her to keep off. She did so, and was saved. This, so far as I have been able to learn, was his last order. Forgetful of self, mindful of others, his life was beautiful to the last; and in his death he has added a new glory to the annals of the sea.

For five of the passengers and crew were picked up, floating on the water, that night and the next morning by the Norwegian brig Ellen, Captain Johnson, and brought safely to Norfolk on the 9th day after the wreck.

The English brig Mary picked up three others who had drifted over 450 miles with the gulf stream. Total saved, 152.

The Central America sank about 8 p.m. of September 12, 1857, near the outer edge of the gulf stream, and the parallel of 31 degrees 45 minutes north.

It does not appear certain that her commander was seen or heard, as she went down, by any of those who survived the wreck. Mr. Childs, one of the passengers, thinks he conversed with him in the water after midnight on Saturday, only a little while before he himself was picked up. He had no small amount of delicate frame and constitution and by no means in robust health. He was already suffering from the incessant labor and exposure of the last two days and that long Friday night. His fatigue must have been great, and when the waves closed over his ship he was, in all probability, too much exhausted to struggle with the rest in that pool of drowning men for floats and life.

Everything that could be done by the best sea captain to save his ship was done to save this one. Brave heart and strong arms, and willing minds were on board. There were no lack of skill or of courage. Order and discipline were preserved to the last; and she went down under conduct that fills the heart with sentiments of unutterable admiration.

Herndon was in the 44th year of his age. He was born in Fredericksburg, Virginia, on the 25th day of October, 1813. He was the son of the late Dabney Herndon of that place, and was the fifth of seven children, five sons and two daughters, of whom Mrs. Maury is the elder. He was named after Capt. Wm. Lewis, of the navy, who was lost at sea on board the United States brig Empress. Lewis Herndon was left early an orphan, and entered the navy at the age of fifteen. Affectionate in disposition, soft and gentle in manner, he was beloved of his own; he also won the love and esteem of his associates wherever he went, and he became a favorite throughout the service.

None knew him better, or loved him more than

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

M. F. MAURY,
Lieut. U. S. Navy,

HON. ISAAC TOUCET,
Secretary of the Navy,
Washington, D. C.

The Wheat Bitters, THE BEST AND The Richest BLOOD, BRAIN and NERVE F-O-O-D.

CAREFULLY PREPARED, THOROUGHLY TESTED, AND PROBABLY THE MOST RELIABLE.

The Properties of the Wheat are its most valuable food property, and are, when properly prepared, the most acceptable nutriment with which to sustain the system.

The Blood, Brain and Nerve Food is the best of every day work and life, and in order to maintain health it is best to EAT IT FOR REALME.

Wheat Bitters are a powerful emetic but by solution and are richest in the Phosphates, while the starch and sugar matter are eliminated. These make the system healthy, which is the best food for the body.

Wheat Bitters are a powerful diuretic, making the urine clear and strong, and in this respect equal to any medicine.

Wheat Bitters are a powerful tonic, making the skin clear and strong, and in this respect equal to any medicine.

Wheat Bitters are a powerful antiseptic, making the body free from disease, and in this respect equal to any medicine.

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The Newport Mercury.

John P. Adams, Editor and Proprietor

SATURDAY, APRIL 20, 1882.

Delegates, Congress decides entirely the story of his seeking the death of the man Babbit.

Blaine and Belmont remind one of the lion and the ant, and we have no doubt but that the young man felt very much like that latter individual when Blaine got through with him.

A man in Peacham, Vt., crawled through a hole in the roof of a barn, with his boards, shingles, nails, etc., repaired the breach, and then discovered for the first time that he had left himself no means of descent.

The Lynch-Chalmers case was taken up in the House of Representatives Thursday and is to continue till the rightful occupant is given his seat in the National House of Representatives.

Senator Logan is at Hot Springs. Mrs. Senator Logan is in Washington, and opens his mail and answers his letters. She knows every distinguished person in Illinois, and is one of the best wives that ever blessed a husband.

Here is a country with millions of acres untilled, and the farms of New England unproductive and returning to their primeval condition, and yet three or four thousand tons of potatoes are exported weekly from Scotland to the United States.

Even the waste and desert places of the earth do not escape the restless energy of the nineteenth century. De Lesseps has secured the approval of the French cabinet to his scheme for flooding the Desert of Sahara by cutting a canal from the Gulf of Gabes to the low-lying marshes of the desert.

The prospect of cheap postage in the near future is very encouraging. The plan most approved by members of Congress, two cents for letters weighing not more than one half-ounce, and one cent for each additional half-ounce. If this Congress passes such a bill it will go a long way towards reinstating itself in public favor.

Ex-Secretary Blaine has been before the Congressional Committee and completely demolished the flights of fancy of that noted Mr. Shipard. Blaine denies all knowledge or complicity in any of Shipard's Peruvian schemes, and he makes his statement in such plain terms as apparently to carry conviction to the minds of his hearers. Shipard is without a shadow of doubt an adventurer whose manner like lies will hereafter be derided only by the Democratic press and that portion of the so-called Republican party who hate Blaine as a bulldog does a red rag.

Perry Belmont, whom his father made a member of Congress from the 1st district in New York, undertook to cross-examine Mr. Blaine on the South American case, and got the worst of it. The Tribune: To see this young man, who only by the grace of a large beak account has been made a member of Congress, who has had no public experience, and who, as the examination showed, has not an over-supply of general information, sitting in his chair with his head thrown back, and trying to bully and brow-beat a man who has been twenty years in the front of public life, and who is probably the most popular man of either party in America to-day, was a spectacle that was sometimes ludicrous and sometimes unpleasant.

Immigration is a good thing, but too much of a good thing is sometimes embarrassing to say the least. Last Friday 1161 Neapolitan emigrants arrived at Castle Garden, and it is said that there is not fifty dollars in money among the entire lot. They are of the lowest and poorest class, and are entirely helpless. They cannot speak a word of English and the authorities do not know what to do with them. The result will in the end be that they will be turned loose upon the country to beg and steal their living. Such vagabonds should be sent back to the country from which they came, and the authorities of the old world made to understand that this country is not an asylum for their pauper dogs.

The war of the Rebellion has just been fought over again; this time in that National bear garden, the House of Representatives at Washington, and all about a few policemen at the Capital. The Republicans wanted none but ex Union soldiers to be appointed, thus leaving the law as it had been for several years past. The Democrats, under the lead of Mr. Lane, of Maryland, fought to abolish that clause. In the course of his remarks McLane made the somewhat surprising statement that there were more Democrats than Republicans in the Union armies, and that all the leading Union generals were Democrats. Ex-Speaker Randall also attempted to prove that the Democrats did all the fighting, but he rather gave his side away when he informed the House that "We laid down our arms and ceased fighting at Appomattox."

The nomination of the Rev. Dr. Smith to the Abbott Professorship at Andover has been again rejected by the Board of Visitors. Burlingham has a large auction sale at Odd Fellows Hall, next Thursday.

Crop Prospects Flattering.

The New York Times has secured returns from every State in the Union in regard to the crop prospects for the coming year, and the result summed up is very encouraging. Winter wheat will give an increased yield to nearly every State except Indiana, Ohio, and New York. The last-named only will produce much less than the average. Spring wheat is much more flattering in its promise. In the great grain States, west of the Mississippi, the increase is especially marked, in some cases as much as 50 per cent. In some of the old grain States, other grains are replacing wheat—barley, oats, and rye especially. In all these a large increase in acreage is reported and promises a large crop. Insects and rats are reported in some places, but only in Tennessee is much alarm felt. Corn shows a very large increase in nearly every State where it is cultivated at all. In the North it shares to some extent in the displacement of winter wheat, and in the South it is replacing cotton to some extent. Emigration and the pushing of railroad construction are prominent factors in the increase of the grain fields.

Cotton is expected to give at least an average crop. The planters throughout the South have been much hampered, also, by the difficulty in obtaining laborers. The sugar-cane crop is looking splendidly. Hay and grass crops have been much injured throughout the country, and generally a light yield is expected. The high price of potatoes has led farmers to devote an increased acreage to that vegetable this year. The fruit crops have been the chief sufferers. Frosts have about destroyed peaches and small fruit in Virginia, Maryland, and Delaware, and the Hudson Valley. Other fruits will give an average yield. The dairy interests in the North and East are receiving more attention, and, with fruit raising, replacing the cultivation of grain. The great cattle-growing interests of the West are most flourishing, the mild winter on the plains having been favorable.

The following will give the crop prospects in some of the great wheat-growing States:

California.—The largest increase is in the acreage devoted to winter and barley, which are thriving. Wheat and oats will be about as last year.

Colorado.—The wheat acreage has increased one-third, with promise of a corresponding yield. Crops in Southern Colorado give way to the cattle interest, which is in full condition.

Dakota.—This great grain growing State promises an increase in its yield of wheat and oats of 25 per cent, barley is also being planted.

Illinois.—Winter wheat has not been damaged as much as was feared and the average yield is promised. A large corn crop is promised. An increased acreage in rye and oats is under cultivation.

Iowa.—The wheat yield will be about the average, but this crop is giving way to corn, oats, barley, flour, and hay, which promise large returns. Cattle and hog raising are attracting much attention.

Kansas.—The outlook for all grain has never been better. The acreage of winter and spring wheat, corn, and rye has increased from 30 to 100 per cent. Sheep-raising is a growing interest.

Michigan.—Wheat, oats, corn, rye, and barley, with about the same acreage, are looking well. The forests cleared much land, making farming somewhat easier, and the sufferers were plentifully supplied with seed.

Minnesota.—Large crops are expected, with an increased acreage of 15 per cent, in wheat and 5 per cent, each in corn and amber cane.

Missouri.—Winter wheat is unusually advanced, with largely increased acreage, and in good condition. Oats, corn, and potatoes were never more promising.

Nebaska.—Corn promises the largest increase, estimated by some at 50 per cent. Small grains show an increase and good condition. Hogs and cattle have wintered well.

Ohio.—Injury to winter wheat, despite increased acreage, will prevent more than an average crop. Oats and potatoes show some increase. Dairy and fruit interests look well.

Oregon.—Fall wheat averages better than 1881. Spring wheat and oats will be about the same. The sheep increase is large. Railroad construction is increasing the general acreage.

Texas.—Wheat promises a yield over that of last year. Corn and oats look well, and the acreage has been extended. Cotton is in good condition. Stock raising interests are prosperous.

Our Constitution Approved by Eminent Authority.

Chancellor Kent, one of the most eminent jurists this country ever produced, said of the constitution of this State:

"Naturalized citizens are required to have a freehold estate of the value of \$124, and no person can vote to impose a tax or to expend money in any town or city, unless he shall have paid a tax within the year preceding upon property valued at least at \$124.

These provisions, with that relating to the judicial tenure and compensation, render the aspect of the constitution of that State more wise and conservative than any other constitution recently formed or amended. Indeed, that constitution seems to stand pre-eminent in value over any of the existing State constitutions in the guards it introduces against one of the most alarming evils incident to large towns and cities to our democratic establishment."

U. S. revenue ship U. S. P. Chase, of New Bedford, will start about the middle of June on her annual cruise. Instead of crossing the ocean, she will cruise along the coast this year, and may proceed as far south as Bermuda.

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The New York Tribune in a three-column review of Margery Doane's "European Breeze," the first edition of which was exhausted in a few days, points out as its prime virtue that "Mrs. Pittman does not disdain to tell the little things" which help to make up a vivid picture of family and social life."

The river and harbor bill contains an item of \$125,000 for the improvement of Providence river and harbor. This appropriation, if the bill becomes a law the Providence Journal says will effectively supplement the \$75,000 appropriated by the city, and accomplish a vast deal towards perfecting our ship channel to the sea.

Professor Baird has engaged the hotel at Woods Hole, Mass., for the coming summer, and has purchased land for two or three house lots in the vicinity. He intends, it is said, to create there the greatest aquarium and lithological museum in the world. This is what Newport has.

The town of Guadalupe, Arizona, has been sacked by the Indians, and thirty-five white persons killed. A mass meeting of Tucson citizens represents to the President that nearly one hundred settlers have been murdered by the Apaches within a few days.

The Old Colony Steamship Company has secured a five years' renewal of its lease of pier 28, North River, New York, with 200 feet of the bulk-head adjoining, for \$15,000 per annum. The present rent is \$25,000.

Ralph Waldo Emerson died at his home in Concord, Mass., at ten minutes before 9 o'clock Thursday evening.

Crop Indications in Rhode Island.

Reported to the N. Y. Times.

Indications are that there will be a large increase in acreage of corn and potato in Rhode Island this year. Those crops, in common with all others in this State, were very short last year, and potatoes were higher than they were ever known to be before. Some farmers who failed to put in a good crop were forced to purchase potatoes to carry them through the winter and spring. This has served as an incentive to the farmers to increase the acreage. From dealers in seedlings and fertilizers it is learned that more potato planting has been or will be done this year than at any time during the past decade. In winter rye, oats, and barley there will be a large increase, providing the weather holds good. Already the crops begin to assume a healthy appearance. The grass crop is looking as well as usual. No wheat of any account is raised in this State, and the corn crops have no appreciable effect upon the market. There are some portions of the State where the farmers do not pretend to raise staple crops for the market. In Little Compton and adjoining towns in the south-eastern part of Rhode Island the farmers are so far removed from the railroads and shipping that it is unprofitable for them to forward their crops. The only method of reaching the nearest railroad station is by traversing a rough hill road for more than 12 miles, and the cost of carriage makes such loads into the profit that the farmers are content to devote their time to the egg and poultry business. In other portions of the State complaints are made of the severity of farm laborers. The young men have nearly all come into the city to work, and the farmers cannot obtain the help they need. Therefore they sold their cattle rather than feed them on anything but corn. Of course they sold the corn at a good profit. When corn is over 60 cents a bushel, farmers can't afford to feed it to their cattle. Last fall there was any quantity of small two-year-old cattle in a thin or poor condition that were put upon the market. Then beef sold at 8 to 8½ cents per pound at wholesale. Now the same quality of beef costs 12 or 13 cents per pound. Beef won't be any cheaper until July. There are not many good cattle now in Chicago and other Western markets. In July we shall begin to get Texas and Kentucky cattle. But this won't affect the prices of Western beef, because these cattle are not as good, being fed on corn but grass. They get but little if any stall feed."

Another butcher said: "The prices of beef are higher than they have been for seven years. This is due to a scarcity of cattle. A good many have been shipped, too, since last fall. The demand is greater than the supply. That is the whole thing in a nutshell. Prices are from 5 to 6 cents higher than last fall. My books show that they are higher than at any time since 1875. An inferior quality of beef sells for more according to its value than beef of the best quality. We don't expect lower prices until July. The higher rates are no doubt due in part to speculation in coin, and I advanced prices since last fall."

Having Sold the entire stock of Holiday

PAPETERIES, card in for the Christmas trade, I have

This Day Received a New and Beautiful line from New York.

The assortment is full and complete.

PRICES

from 15 Cents to \$3.

—AT—

CLARKE'S, Free Library Build'g

RHODE ISLAND HOSPITAL

TRUST COMPANY

Office 60 South Main St. at.

Open from 10 a. m. to 3 p. m.

PROVIDENCE, R. I.

Capital

\$ 800,000.

PAYS interest on DEPOSITS, subject to

GOVERNMENT and other BONDS received on SPECIAL DEPOSIT and Correspondence.

MONEY loaned on REAL ESTATE or other satisfactory security.

CARDS OF EXCHANGE AND LETTERS OF CREDIT furnished available in all parts of the world.

All business transacted by Trust Companies is tended to by this Company.

All information furnished at the Company's office.

THE TRUST COMPANY is law empowered to act as Executor, Administrator, Guardian, or Receiver, and in the settlement of estates, and Probate Courts are authorized to appoint it in these capacities.

EXECUTORS, Administrators, Receivers, &c., will be furnished with the Company's services.

Directors—Alfred Anthony, Amos C. Bassett, Zachariah Chace, Christopher Lippitt, Samuel M. Noyes, Edward D. Pearce, William S. Slater, Royal G. Taft, Amos D. Tracy, George W. Matteson, Gould, Henry Howard, G. W. Matteson, S. S. Green, William D. Elv, Chas. Morris Smith, George J. Chase, Robert L. Gammon, William Blaney, William B. Weedon and Rowland Parrott.

ALEX. FARNUM, President.

R. J. Wells, Secretary.

NEW

Spring Woolens!

FOR

SUITS AND OVERCOATS.

GOULD & SON.

MAY BASKETS!

A lot of very pretty May Baskets just received.

BABY CARRIAGES!

Just received, a large assortment of Baby Carriages. We can show some 12 or more styles, ranging in price

From \$7 to \$52.

You will make a mistake if you buy a carriage before looking at our large assortment. Can sell you a splendid Willow Carriage for \$12.

Carpet Sweepers, the latest improved only \$2.50.

Just received, 15 gross Shelf Paper, selling at 5cts per doz. sheets—all colors.

THE ST. NICHOLAS, DAILY NEWS BLOCK.

Miscellaneous.

By Goods and Clothing

Miscellaneous.

S SPRING HAL OF T K 1882. S

SEASON OF 1882

Important Notice to Farmers.

An immense stock of

GRASS SEEDS,

FOR THE ISLAND TRADE.

Comprising 300 bags Western Kentucky Red Top (warranted 50 lbs. to the bag), 500 lbs. Northern Vermont Mammoth Clover (large), 2000 lbs. Middle Ohio Clover, 200 bushels R. I. Bent Grass expressly for lawns, and of extra quality, 500 lbs. Imported White Dutch Clover, 200 bushels Timothy of Illinois and Pennsylvania; also Hungarian and Millett Seeds.

SEED POTATOES.

A car of assorted seed, comprising Houlton Early Rose of Maine, Vermont Early Rose, a fancy Massachusetts Rose (10 to 12 days earlier); St. Patrick's; Canada Chenango Rose; Burbank's and White Star. Also a good assortment of Rhode Island Rose for table use.

To arrive on consignment a car of imported Scotch Orange Potatoes, to be jobbed from car.

ED-A good assortment of Garden Seeds in all varieties.

SEED OATS.

Northern New York and Massachusetts Oats expressly for Seed, just received.

BUTTER

Receiving weekly, choice Butter, in packages from 20 to 115 pounds; also Alderney Butter, received Tuesdays and Saturdays, fresh made.

EGGS.

Fresh Island Eggs always in stock, which I offer for sale at the very lowest market prices.

Groceries

Receiving weekly, new invoices of choice Family Groceries, Tea, Coffees, Sugars, Spices, Canned Goods, Beans, Cheese, Hominy, Oat Meal, Lard, Hams, Bacon, Tongues, Smoked Beef, &c.

50 lbs of No. 1 and No. 2 New Mackerel, invoice of Baldwin and Green Apple, Potatoes, Onions, Turnips, Carrots, &c., of good quality.

SALT.

Salt, by the peck, bushel and sack, all qualities; Rock Salt, for horses and cattle.

FLOUR.

Floor of the following brands: Washburn & Crosby's, Pillsbury's Best, Superb; all new process Minnesota wheat; I also have my own brand, Barber's Perfection, which is unequalled in quality.

GRAIN, HAY, STRAW, &c.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

From all Parts of the World.

Homes and Children Burned.
FORT FAIRFIELD, Me., April 23.—The dwelling house of Mr. Ridout, at Salmon River, was destroyed by fire yesterday, and two of his children perished in the flames. Mr. Ridout was badly burned while attempting to rescue them.

Crop Prospects.

CHICAGO, April 24.—The weather is splendid, and crop reports from all sections except Minnesota and parts of Wisconsin are cheering. The loss in wheat acreage there will be made up in other sections. The yield of grain in Dakota will be enormous.

Small Pox at Fall River.

FALL RIVER, Mass., April 23.—Two new cases of small pox were reported today and one death. A child of Rev. Dr. Fothergill died this morning and another child is sick and will probably die. There are two other cases in this house and two more in a block near by. All these cases are supposed to have originated from the case reported to the Board of Health as varioloid, but which the City Physician pronounced chicken-pox.

Death of a Past Grand Master of the Masons.

Louisville, April 24.—The Hon. W. B. Allen, author of the history of Kentucky, and past grand master of the Free Masons, died Sunday, aged 80.

A New Railway Project.

WASHINGTON, April 24.—Mr. Blaine, Senator Davis of West Virginia and Windom, Gen. Tom Ewing and a few other capitalists are building a railroad in West Virginia, and they have recently purchased the franchises of the Washington and Ohio Railroad, running from Alexandria, Va., to the Ohio at Ripley, in Jackson county, Va. They have purchased immense bodies of coal and mineral lands along the proposed line at from 10 to 70 cents per acre, which, when transportation is furnished, will be worth two or three hundred times that sum, and it is understood the road from Winchester, Va., to Fairfax Stone, in Pendleton county W. Va., will be at once crowded through.

A Federal Office-Holder Can Still be a Citizen.

First Assistant Postmaster General Hutton has written a letter to the Postmaster at Cincinnati in reply to a question regarding the eligibility of postal clerks and other employees to local municipal offices, in which he enunciates the following sensible proposition, after answering the question in the affirmative:

The fact that a citizen is deemed worthy and competent to fill a public station should not in my judgment, deprive him of any of his rights as a citizen so long as he does not neglect the duties intrusted to him. I believe it is the right of every man to use his best efforts to promote, by all proper means, the success of all public and political measures that will, in his judgement, be beneficial to his country. Earnestness in the discharge of their duties in citizens should not involve offensiveness on the part of public servants. On this subject let me quote from the letter of Gen. Arthur in accepting the nomination tendered him by the Republican Convention at Chicago. His language is peculiarly applicable to the inquiry you make. He says: "I will add that by the acceptance of public office, whether high or low, one does not, in my judgement, escape any of his responsibilities as a citizen, or lose or impair any of his rights as a citizen, and that he should enjoy absolute liberty to think, and speak, and act in political matters according to his own will and conscience, provided only that he honorably, faithfully, and fully discharge all his official duty."

Within the limit indicated the public officer is a free man, socially and politically, with a man's duties and responsibilities to answer for.

Secretary Folger has written a letter to the Senate Committee on Finance, opposing what is known as the Dunnell Extension Bill, which has passed the House. This measure is one in which whiskey distillers and dealers everywhere are deeply interested. Under the present laws a large amount of whiskey, now in bond must be taken out within the next three months, and the owners will be compelled to raise money to pay their taxes or suffer the confiscation of their property. If the Dunnell Bill passes, the whiskey may be left in bond indefinitely, and the tax may be paid when the whiskey is sold for consumption.

What Alexander Might Have Done.
The late Czar of Russia was evidently a great man, as his action in liberating thirty-six million serfs from slavery qualified him to be. Yet with all his greatness, Alexander left it to Dr. Swayne to liberate the world from the annoyance and pain of scores of skin diseases, by producing Swayne's Ointment. Think of the tons, hundreds, thousands, it has cured, and then remember it is economical, effective, reliable, and pure, and if you will try it you will have a cure.

One-third of the population of New York city is of foreign birth; 200,000 are Irish, and 165,000 are Germans. The increase of population has been largely among the foreign element.

Small anomalies in life are vanishing through scientific discoveries. India Skin Cure, Dr. J. E. Pinkham of Baltimore, Md., has created a perfect remedy for tetter, eruptions and scurvy on the face or scalp. Every person using it will have a clear countenance.

Take the poor sufferers from rheumatic complaints, take the medicine and rejoice that a painless remedy has been found. We refer to Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. It is prepared at 23 Western Avenue, Lynn, Mass. Send to Mrs. Pinkham for pamphlets.

DECLINE OF MAN.
Nervous Weakness, Impotence, Sexual debility, cured by "Well's" Health Re-newer." \$1. Depot Caswell, Hattard & Co.



WILL CURE
Hysteria, Benignous Tumor, Cancer, Gastroscopic Ulcer, Gastric Ulcer, Gall-bladder, Ulcer, Ulcers, Bronchitis, Neuralgia, Dyspepsia, Rheumatism, Pain in the Kidney, Constipation, Diarrhea, Headache, Nervousness, Palpitation in the Heart, Jaundice at the Stomach, Kidney Complaints, Female Weakness and General Debility.

Vegetine is sold by all Druggists.

John Skao or "Johnny," as he used to be called at champagne suppers, manipulated Sierra Nevada stock so successfully six years ago that he became a millionaire to whom San Francisco paid obeisance. Then he slipped, lost every dollar, became a vagabond and last year was committed to prison for drunkenness. Now he is out again in broadcloth and beaver, and persons say that he recently cleared \$20,000 in wilting speculations.

A Fragrant Breath and Pearly Teeth Are easily obtained by cleansing your teeth daily with that justly popular dentifrice, SOZO-DONT. Composed of rare aromatic herbs. It imparts whiteness to the teeth, and aroma to the breath, and possesses intact, from end to end, the teeth. Addit. of the dianthus will destroy the strongest tooth unless its effects are counteracted with SOZO-DONT, and this pure tooth-wash protects the dental surfaces by removing every impurity that adheres to them. Ask your druggist for SOZO-DONT.

A diminutive babe, weighing eight ounces, was born to a widow's wife in Caudelaria, recently. Its face is about the size of a horse-chestnut, and a ring worn upon the little finger of its mother was easily pulled over the babe's foot and drawn nearly up to its knee.

OUR GRANDMOTHERS taught their daughters that "a stitch in time saves nine." A pill in time saves not only nine, but oftentimes all. Take a dose of Dr. Pinkham's Little Sugar-coated Pill, to cleanse the stomach and bowels, not only prevents disease but often breaks up sudden attacks, when taken in time. By druggists.

During the nine months ending March 31, 430,325 immigrants arrived in the principal custom districts of the United States, against 350,631 for the corresponding period last year.

Decorations.
Home-Spun, painted plagues, and Sun-roofs have each in turn been the popular parlor ornament, but are now superseded by the **TAMBOURINE**, which when tastefully decorated is very ornamental. For information apply to Holton, 10 Park Place, New York, will send free a beautifully decorated Tambourine.

To lecture associations: I have prepared a lecture which I will deliver next season at prices to suit the times. Subject: "How it feels to be run through a threshing-machine"; being a passage in the career of a Congressman. Warranted thrilling or the money refunded. Address P. Belmont, Washington, D. C.—N. Y. Tribune.

Last year was a bad season for potato growing, but a few parties succeeded in getting good crops. Mr. Noland Andrew, of Wellington, R. I., wrote under date of October 11:—

"Dear Bradley's Phosphate this season got an acre of potatoes, and a few bushels of feed apart, and two and one-half bushels of manure. The land was in fair condition; and I plowed under a light coat of manure, then used the Phosphate in the hill. I dug a little over two hundred and forty bushels of potatoes, as against one hundred and twenty-four bushels last year. This season was very unfavorable, but the crop is the best I ever raised; and I give Bradley's Phosphate the credit for the large crop and good quality."

Congress will be asked to appropriate \$15,000,000 for river and harbor improvements, this year.

Peruvian Syrup cures Dyspepsia, General Debility, Liver Complaint, Hulles, Chronic Diarrhea, Nervous Affections, Neuralgia, and all diseases originating in a bad state of the blood.

Lieutenant Commander Healey, commanding the United States revenue cutter Corwin, which sailed from San Francisco for St. Lawrence Bay to bring home the officers and crew of the United States steamer Rodgers, expects to reach the last mentioned place about May 30.

Don't Get the Chills.

If you are subject toague you must be sure to keep your liver, bowels and kidneys in good free condition. When so, you will be safe from all attacks. The remedy to use is Kidney-Wort. It is the best preventative of all material diseases that you can take. See advertisement in another column.

Mr. Blaine's oration upon the life and character of President Garfield has been engrossed upon a sheet of Bristol-board by a resident of Philadelphia who intends to present this result of long and patient labor to Mrs. Garfield.

\$1,500 per year can be easily made at home working for E. G. Ridout & Co., at Harely street, New York. Send for their catalogue and full particulars.

The Mississippi is rising with such rapidity that another overflow is looked for, and people on the low lands are preparing for it.

Promote a Vigorous Growth of the hair, use "Parker's" hair. It restores the youthful vigor to gray hair, removes dandruff, and cures itching of the scalp.

The Boston Daily Advertiser prints an interesting statement of the number of people who attended church in that city last Sunday. The total number is 124,900. Of these the Roman Catholics had 49,337; the Baptist comes next with 15,775; and the Congregational Unitarian third in number, with an attendance of 15,003.

Substitute for Calomel and Quinine. Simmonds' Liver Regulator, easily digestible, is equal to either calomel or quinine, but it does not all of their injurious properties.

"Have tried it in several cases of bilious disorders, chills and fever, and find it effects a cure in a most satisfactory manner. Dr. J. H. BOWEN, Clinton, Ga."

Monticello, L. L., was visited on Saturday afternoon by a destructive cyclone. Only three houses in the entire place were left standing. Ten persons were killed instantly—five whites and five colored.

"How do You Manage?" said a lady to her friend, "to appear so happy all the time?" "I always have Parker's Ginger Tonic handy," was the reply, "and thus keep myself and family in good health. When I am well I always feel good natured." See other column.

DECLINE OF MAN.

Nervous Weakness, Impotence,

Sexual debility, cured by "Well's" Health Re-newer." \$1. Depot Caswell, Hattard & Co.

J. C. Landers' Genses.

WALNUT

CORNICES

at

A. C. LANDERS',

In 3 1-2 or 4 feet for

95c.

Others, with

Wide Gilt Molding

for

\$1.49.

POLES!

With RINGS and
BRACKETS, all
complete for

\$1.23.

We also have them
in

A. C. LANDERS',

101

THAMES STREET

Miscellaneous.

DEVLIN.

We have received and are prepared to show a splendid line of **Samples** from **Devlin & Co.'s Custom Department**, New York. More than 200 samples to select from.

Suits to order for \$18, \$20, \$22 and up. We guarantee style, fit and workmanship to be the best. Prices the lowest.

We invite an inspection of the samples.

JOHN H. COZZENS & SON,

152 Thames St.

Notice

To the Farmers!

Again I would invite you to inspect my stock of

Agricultural Implements!

SEEDS & FERTILIZERS.

PLOWS.

The leading kinds are the Oliver, Mohawk Valley Ulster, Ollill, Wright's, Conical, These, with many other kinds, also their relatives, are always in stock. Steel goods of all kinds of the best manufacture, with prices as low, if not lower than any other house. All goods warranted.

Having bought an extra large stock of Grass Seeds before the advance in the market, enables me to give my trade much better prices than can be obtained elsewhere, while the quality can not be surpassed. Call and get prices before placing your orders.

GARDEN SEEDS.

You will remember that there is no other house in the city or on the Island that carries a complete stock of these seeds. My seeds are now and warranted true to name. Call for catalogue. A carload of fine Holton Rose just received that will be sold at a bargain; also, Clark's No. 1 White Elephant, and other choice varieties of roses.

One hundred bushels Washington Oats, which produced last year over 60 bushels per acre, weighing 42 lbs. to the bushel. These I offer at a bargain. Bedford Seed Oats at market prices.

FERTILIZERS.

This is an important feature in farming. My stock consists of Bradley's Pacific Guano; Darlings; Mitchell's Standard; Peruvian Guano, and Pure Ground Bone. These are standard and well-known goods, and by chemists' reports you find stand ahead of any others. It pays best to buy goods that you know have done well by your neighbors. There are many low-grade fertilizers being constantly forced upon the market which prove a failure not only from the cost of the goods but also from the loss of the crop which might be obtained from the higher grades. My sales of these goods in 1881 exceeded 40 tons, thereby proving their merits. My goods are second to none, as I prove to all who call on me.

GEO. A. WEAVER,

19 Broadway, . . . Newport, R. I.

CENTENNIAL'S PRICE CURRENT.

COFFEE.

Java, per lb. 25c Rio, per lb. 18c All coffee ground fresh and ordered.

Supreme Blend, 1 lb. 18c Bonnies Bacon 16c

Salt Mackerel, 1 lb. 18c Apples, gal. cans 16c

Fish, Mackerel 1 can 18c two cans for 25c

String Beans 18c

Sliced Marrow 1 Peas, very chico, per can 20c

Stewed Beets, 1 can 18c, 3 lbs. 12c, 5 lbs. 10c

Red Salm. 1 lb. cans 18c

Rosy Red, 1 lb. cans, each 12c

Blinters, per doz. 15c, two doz. for 25c

Pumpkin, per doz. 15c, six cans 21c

Squash, per doz. 15c, six cans 21c

Golden Jelly, large bottles, 35c, three for 51c

Preserves, assorted, 35c, three for 51c

Dessert Fruits, per can 18c

NUTS.

Shelled, 4 lbs. 25c Pecan, per lb. 18c

Filberts, per lb. 25c Eng. Walnuts 20c

Brazil 25c Almonds, stell. shell, 25c

Lemons, per doz. 25c Three doz. for 50c

Candied, 1 lb. per lb. 18c

DRIED FRUITS.

Pets, Garden and Household.**Crossing or Mixing Fowls.**

Many times, for both eggs and flesh, it is a good thing to cross fowls. Two good breeds in this manner often make fine fowls which are solid flesh makers and good egg producers. The Dorkings are fine birds, uniting beauty, delicacy of flesh, compactness of body, smallness of bone and good egg production. Taken altogether, they are excelled by none. The Brown Leghorns are also a fine breed, standing at the head of a long list of competitors, they lack only size to make them first of the barnyard sorts. This deficiency often recommends them to the few who are fond of small, delicate birds. For egg producers they stand unexcelled. They mature and come into profit early, thus making them desirable for those wanting early returns. The crossing of these two breeds makes a nice fowl for both table and eggs. When the colored Dorking is used, both have pencilled necks and salmons on breasts in the hen, and black in the cock—the difference in that point is not great in the offspring. In the plumage, however, the Dorkings are the strongest, and the color and markings resemble that side. They make hardy birds, easily reared, whereas the pure breed of either variety is rather more delicate.

* * * * *

Among other breeds for crossing, may be mentioned the Crevecoeur, a fine French variety, with glossy black plumage, beard and crest. They are also large bodied fowls, and excellent for table and eggs. Many object to black fowls on account of their color, as it is accompanied with white skin, and, in the imagination of some, dark or blue flesh. This is erroneous. The skin, it is true, is white, and in some instances, blue, but it is thin and tender, which is more than is true of the yellow skins. Beneath the skin the flesh is the same, or if there be any difference it is in favor of the light skin, the flesh being finer and sweeter. Blue or slate legs or skins should not be crossed with yellow or white legs. The yellow and blue make a bad mixture. It is better to keep the two colors distinct. Neither is it a good plan to cross clean with feathered shanks. In my opinion the Cochin blood is not good crossed on the European. It spoils the good qualities as well as looks of both.—[C. B., in Country Gentleman].

The Sheep and Lamb.

Fatten and market dry ewes as soon as possible. Some ewes which have lost their lambs, or from which they have been taken, will need to have the milk partially removed from their full udders for a few days. Neglect not to remove filthy tags. It is well also to clip the wool from about the udders, as much disease in the lamb is often caused by filth from the ewe's wool. There is but little in favor of washing wool on the sheep's back, and for old and feeble animals it is a positive injury. The practice is unnecessary, disagreeable and dangerous to the health of both men and sheep, and may well be abolished. Sheep ought to be so kept that the unwashed wool may be clean enough for market. Newly shorn sheep need protection during storms. If this be looked after properly, early shearing is not objectionable. After shearing, the ticks gather on the lambs, and may be destroyed by dipping them in tobacco water, with sulphur added, or some one of the various effective "Sheep Dips."—[Agriculturist].

Garden and Lawn Notes.

It is easy enough to get rid of a patch of myrtle and get grass in its place. Proceed as follows: Cut off the myrtle; cut out the soil two inches deep with a spade and lay sods on the place. The myrtle will never appear again.

The dead bark from the trunks and larger limbs of trees is best removed during a thaw. A wash of whale-oil or soft soap, applied with a brush gives a smooth, healthy appearance.

Keeping the Raisins Up.

If you wish to avoid having all the raisins you put in a pudding sink to the bottom, follow this rule: Cook the raisins in a little water on the top of the stove; then, when the pudding is half done, stir the raisins in. They will be evenly distributed through it, and there will be plenty of time for the crust to form on the top of the pudding.

The Nations' Characteristics.

Shrewdness and incredulity are the predominant characteristics of the American people. They will take no stock in an article unless it is notorious. When Dr. Swaine launched his Ointment for the Piles, that so intensely at night, on a set of human suffering, the physicians laughed, but the people tried it all the same and manifested their approbation in a National endorsement. Now the allopathists and homoeopaths are laughing the other way. This world is full of reverses.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla. Be wise in time. All baneful infections are promptly removed by this unequalled alternative. It is the most potent purifier, and a fountain of health and strength.

Agricultural Notes and Hints.

See that neither the solid or liquid portions of manure are allowed to go to waste.

Mr. Arthur Bryant places the profitable bearing life of an apple tree at twenty years.

A silo and a cow's stomach has some resemblance to each other—so it has been lately shown.

Dry fish guano contains more than sixteen times as much nitrogen as is found in stable manure.

In highly bred and liberally fed animals the teeth are produced earlier than in those living under the reverse conditions.

It has been estimated by an otorhinologist that 2000 chinch bugs on a farm, in spring, will, in a favorable season, if undisturbed by quail or other enemies, increase in one year to 2,000,000,000.

Well-seasoned posts, when thoroughly dried and then charred and dipped in hot tar, will remain rot and insect proof for many years in almost any kind of soil.

A. D. Capen, of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, says cabbage plants may be hoed every day during the season with advantage to the crop.

Shallow cultivation is the safest rule for corn. The plow should not be used after planting. The roots of corn plants meet in the rows after the plants are one foot in height, and the roots should not be disturbed.

In all cases a cow should be milked regular and stripped clean. No doubt this has much to do in forming good milking tribes of cattle, by encouraging a full development of the milk glands.

Castor oil is largely used for oiling axle-tires, the bearings of grindstones, mowers, etc. A small proportion of kerosene added to the castor oil and thoroughly shaken up with it, renders it less liable to gum.

A small quantity of ashes given to pigs while fattening is found very beneficial, as their food is generally rich in phosphoric acid and deficient lime, which ashes supply; and in this way the phosphoric acid is made available as food.

The premature growth of colts by high feeding and severe training has the tendency to degenerate the breed, by entailing the overworked debility on their issue, which may become hereditary, and be transmitted to future generations.

At a recent meeting of the Dairy Association at Rutland, Vt., a chemist claimed that the salt found in ocean or salt spring water has a greater power of killing the germs that create rancidity in butter than has pure salt, hence he recommended it for the preservation of butter.

Stewed carrots are a far more nourishing and economical human food than is generally known, and they should not be mainly left for animals. Scrape the roots, chop into small pieces, and stew in water until very tender. They may be seasoned with flour-and-butter sauce—all the better with cream added—and in various other ways.

For disinfectants about poultry houses and sheds, smoke from a wood fire is one of the best; also sulphur. In using the latter, close every opening and chink where air can escape, place a pound or two of brimstone, in small pieces, into an iron pan and let it gently burn, leaving the house shut up for the day if possible.

Garden and Lawn Notes.

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Food Notes.

Maize, or Indian corn, is one of the most nutritious of the grains, and contains more of the fatty elements than the others.

The substitution of from four to six drachms of glycerine for the amount of sugar usually added to cream, milk or water, is recommended in preparing food for infants.

The better qualities of flaxseed contain about thirty per cent. of oil, and it well-masticated may be eaten freely by those whose system requires more fat—such people are recommended to use cod-liver oil.

Beans contain all the elements of true aliment excepting fat. To obtain this, it is not necessary to bake beans with pork. A fat piece of corned beef is an excellent substitute and is extensively used by those who entertain a prejudice to pork.

During the first two months of an infant's life, it should not be fed often than once in two hours. After this, the interval between meals may be lengthened with advantage, and at the end of six months farinaceous or starchy food may be allowed in small quantities.

Frank R. Stockton contributes in the May Century an odd bit of fun in a short story named "The Transformed Ghost."

PUBLIC LAWS OF RHODE ISLAND.

Passed at the January Session, 1862.

CHAPTER 71.
AN ACT in addition to Chapter 104 of the Public Statutes. [Passed March 15, 1862.]

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows:

SECTION 1. The Governor shall nominate, and by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, shall appoint an officer, who shall be a competent civil engineer, who shall be denominatd "Commissioner of Dams and Reservoirs," who shall receive for his services an annual salary of one thousand dollars, and shall hold the office for three years. In the event of his death, resignation, absence from the State, or of his inability from any cause to discharge the duties of the office, the Governor shall appoint a Commissioner to act in his place until the expiration of the term of office of the disqualified or displaced Commissioner.

SECTION 2. The Commissioner of Dams and Reservoirs shall make a thorough inspection of every dam and reservoir in the State as often as may be necessary to keep himself informed of the condition thereof; and shall make and keep a record of the result of such inspection, with whatever knowledge he shall obtain in reference to each dam or reservoir, and shall make an annual report of his damages in his said office in the month of January to the Governor.

SECTION 3. Every person owning, maintaining or having control of any dam or reservoir shall, upon written request therefor, furnish to the Commissioner of Dams and Reservoirs as full, true and particular description of such dam or reservoir as may be practicable; and shall, as soon as may be after such request, cause to be made in the said necessary documents, plans and drawings thereof, all information required by the Commissioner.

SECTION 4. No dam or reservoir shall be constructed or substantially altered until plans and specification of the proposed work shall have been filed with the Commissioner.

SECTION 5. The Commissioner, on application made to him in writing, by any person owning or representing property liable to injury or destruction by the breaking of any dam or reservoir, or on such application made by any Mayor or Board of Aldermen of any city, or by the Town Council of any town, on account of danger of loss of life, or of injury to any highway or bridge therein, from the breaking of any dam or reservoir, without such complaint, whenever he shall have cause to apprehend that any dam or reservoir is unsafe, shall forthwith with view and thoroughly examine such dam or reservoir. And if in the judgment of the Commissioner such dam or reservoir be still dangerous to the public, or in the presence of a person to whom it belongs, or if from any other cause the Commissioner shall determine such dam or reservoir to be unsafe, or if in his judgment there is reasonable cause to believe that danger to life or property may be apprehended from such unsafe dam or reservoir, the Commissioner shall determine whether the water in such reservoir shall be drawn off in whole or in part, and what alterations, additions and repairs are necessary to be made to such dam or reservoir to make the same safe, and shall forthwith in writing under his hand notify the owner or person having control of such dam or reservoir to cause such additions, alterations and repairs in said dam or reservoir to be made as soon as may be practicable; and the steps he has taken to cause the water to be drawn off from and for the alteration or repair thereof, to have an alteration or repair made thereto to secure the safety of such dam or reservoir, and the default of the owner or person having control of the same in drawing off the water, repairing said dam or reservoir, and that the safety of life and property is endangered by such default, and shall subscribe the same, and deliver such complaint to the Attorney General or to the Assistant Attorney General, who shall present the same to the Supreme Court, with a petition in the nature of an information ex officio, praying that the person owing or controlling such dam or reservoir may be required and ordered forthwith to comply with the requirements of the Commissioner of Dams and Reservoirs theretofore made in the premises, or with such other orders as may be made by the court, to secure all persons having reasonable cause to apprehend injury to life or property from the unsafe condition of such dam or reservoir. Upon the filing of such petition, a citation shall issue to the person complained of to appear at a time and place named to show cause, if any exists, why the relief prayed for shall not be granted, and the court shall summarily proceed to hear the said cause, and upon hearing the parties, or by proceeding ex parte, if the respondent fail to appear, the court may now and then order and decree in the premises as will effectively secure the persons interested from danger or loss from the breaking of the dam or reservoir complained of, and the court may enforce such orders and decrees by injunction, process for contempt, by sequestration by such other process as may be appropriate in such cases.

SECTION 6. The Commissioner to be appointed under the first section of this act may employ a consulting engineer in any specific case in which the exigencies of the case may require it. The compensation of such consulting engineer shall be allowed by a Special Act, and to be paid upon the order of the State Auditor out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated.

SECTION 7. This act shall take effect from and after its passage.

CHAPTER 202.

AN ACT in amendment of Chapter 207 of the Public Statutes. [Of the Service of Writs.]

[Passed April 6, 1862.]

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows:

SECTION 1. Section 2 of Chapter 207 of the Public Statutes is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

"Sec. 2. Every original writ issuing from the Supreme Court or any Court of Common Pleas, except a special Court of Common Pleas, shall be returnable to the term of such Court which shall convene next after twenty days or more from the date thereof, and shall be served twenty days before the return day thereof, except in those cases in which

special provisions shall be made to the contrary; and every original writ issuing from a Justice Court shall be served not less than six nor more than fourteen days before the return day thereof."

Sec. 2. This act shall take effect immediately.

I certify the foregoing to be true copies.

Witness:

JOSHUA M. ADDEMAN,

Secretary of State.

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Sec. 2. This act shall take effect immediately.

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Witness:

JOSHUA M. ADDEMAN,

Secretary of State.

Miscellaneous.

—THAT—

Don't Forget

—THAT—

Now Is The Time

—THAT—

Smith Bosworth & Co.

—THAT—

John H. Peckham,

—THAT—

Wilmart & Riggs,

—THAT—

McAdam & Openshaw,

—THAT—

Plumbers,

—THAT—

John Vars,

—THAT—

Bogart Brothers,

—THAT—

Charity Organization Society.

—THAT—

Water.

—THAT—

Business Cards.

—THAT—

Slocum & Bluck,

—THAT—

City Market.

—THAT—

Charity Organization Society.

—THAT—

Smith Bosworth & Co.

—THAT—

Carry Brothers,

—THAT—

Fish, Fruit and Early Produce,

—THAT—

Smith Bosworth & Co.

—THAT—

John H. Peckham,

—THAT—

</

Miscellaneous.

SMOKE
—THE—
WELL-KNOWN BRANDS
—OF—
CIGARS!

“KEY-WEST HAVANAS,”
“LA CAROLINAS,”
“KANGAROO,”
“OLD MILL,”
“BRISTOL.”

A FINE AND FRESH LOT

Havana Cigars!

JUST RECEIVED,
Wholesale & Retail.

J. D. RICHARDSON,
212 Thames Street.

AUCTION & COMMISSION
HOUSE,

52 Broadway, 52

SPOONER'S BLOCK.

Outside sales attended to in
any part of the city. Prompt
returns and satisfaction
guaranteed in every particu-
lar.

Regular Sales of merchan-
dise of all kinds on Wednes-
days and Saturdays at sales-
room. Bring in your goods,
as business is increasing.
First come, first served.

T. W. FREEBORN,
AUCTIONEER.

HAVE YOU SEEN IT?

If not, come and look at it.
Something that every well-regu-
lated family should have.

HALL'S IMPROVED

Adjustable Dress Form!

It recommends itself at sight, by its durability, convenience and freedom from the feet.
A dress on this form can be trimmed equally as well as if on the lady herself, and thus save the time and fatigue of standing, stooping a long time by dressmakers and families. Full dimensions with each for using the form. Price \$3.00, al

GOFFE'S

Opposite Opera House.

Ladies' Underwear, Felt Sliders, Worsted, Canvas, Needles, &c. Hair Sliders made to order.

14 Washington Sq.

TO

WATER TAKERS

NOTICE

Is hereby given to water consumers that, while the hydrants are being set, the water will be shut off from different sections of the city, on different days. Persons depending on direct pressure to supply hot-water arrangements are warned to guard against explosions.

CHAS. B. WEAVER,
Agent Newport Water Works.

CHANCE FOR BUSINESS.

FOR SALE.

All Established Business!

The undersigned offers for sale his entire stock of Hardware, Cutlery, &c., including fixtures and good will. A rare chance, and good reasons for selling.

JOB T. LANGLEY,

131 & 133 Thames Street, Newport, R. I.

STARTLING
DISCOVERY!

LOST MANHOOD RESTORED.

A victim of youthful impudence causing Premature Decay, Nervous Debility, Lost Manhood, etc., having tried every known remedy, has now found a safe and certain cure, which he will give FREE to his fellow-men. Address J. H. BEEVES, 43 Clapham St., N. Y.

WITCH-HAZEL-TAR

SUPPOSITORIES,

A Sure and Reliable Remedy for Piles. Price, 50 cents per box. Sent to any address on receipt of price and five cents for postage. Manufactured only by Anglo-American Suppository Co., offices 104 Franklin Street, New York, R. I.

P. O. Box 103.

TEA CLUBS. Send your address for our Data-
base and Directions for forming Tea Clubs."

French China Tea Sets, Music Boxes, &c., Given away. Extra Indemnities offered until April 1.

Celestial Tea Co. 237 Westminster, Providence.

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NEWPORT COUNTY NEWS.

PORTSMOUTH.

CEREMONY OF THE OLD ANNIVERSARY IN THIS COUNTRY.—One of the pleasant celebrations of this anniversary took place in this town on Wednesday evening. The members of "New Side Lodge No. 17" with their families invited the members of "Oakland Lodge No. 32" with their families to spend a social evening with them. The time being spent in singing old. The exhorters were accompanied by a voluntary on the organ, and a song entitled "The Hunter's Call" by a select choir. D. R. Cony, M. D., master of ceremonies explained the object and character of the gathering which was simply social ones. Another song "Friends and Sod" by the choir. Brother Nathaniel Peckham of "Oakland Lodge No. 32" being called upon, made some appropriate remarks in regard to the fact of its being the 83d anniversary of the introduction of Odd Fellowship in America. The choir then sang another song entitled "Tapping at the Garden Gate." Following this was the drama, "Mrs. Jones Jones," which was very amusing. The other singing "The Sweetest Song of All" and "I'll Remember You Love to my Prayer." Miss Adella Harvey, a little girl, recited the poem "Come Fly with Me!" Mrs. A. G. Manchester then read "The Last Hymn," and Mr. John A. Franklin made some appropriate remarks. Then came the closing song "Good Night" by the Choir. And last but not least a fine collation of cake and lemonade was served to the company.

SCHOOL.—The Summer term of eleven weeks will commence on Monday next.

MIDDLETON.

NEW SCHOOL-HOUSE INSTRUMENT.—At an adjourned meeting of the electors of School District No. 1 of this town held on Saturday evening, a resolution was passed providing for the erection of a new school-house at a cost not to exceed in the aggregate \$1000. David Coggeshall, Robert S. Chase and Geo. A. Brown were appointed a committee to proceed with and superintend the erection of the same. This committee are to procure plans and specifications and submit them to an adjourned meeting to be held on Saturday evening, June 17. It is to be sincerely hoped that this district, one of the last on the Island to improve its school edifices, may succeed in obtaining a building suitable in character, convenient in arrangement, in quiet keeping with its rural surroundings, and in every way creditable to the conservative and peaceful traditions of its people. The expense will be defrayed in part from the accumulated proceeds of the rents of the proprietary lands which the original settlers of the Island set apart and secured for the benefit of this district. The probabilities now are that the remainder of the required funds will be furnished by voluntary subscriptions, and thus taxation of the taxable property of the district avoided altogether. If this somewhat novel and extraordinary plan succeeds, the district will be spared all of those unpleasant and unprofitable feuds and contentions about school-tax, which have broken the harmony and impaired the friendly feeling of so many school districts in our State.

ASSESSORS OF TAXES.—The assessors of taxes will begin the assessment of the taxes ordered at the recent annual town meeting on Tuesday next, at the Town Hall, according to notice posted in the town. Those persons who are assessed to wait until the assessment of tax is completed before stating their grievances would do well to put in their place and state their cases on Tuesday next without fail.

NEW ENGLAND ITEMS.

RHODE ISLAND.
The A. & W. Sprague Manufacturing Company recovered, Wednesday, in the Supreme Court at Providence, a verdict of \$86,388 against the Sprague Mowing Machine Company on account of a fire.

CONNECTICUT.

Rev. H. R. Hayes has returned to New Haven, where he works in Davis Brothers' library. His wife who is a graduate of the Massachusetts State Normal School, has opened there a private school for children.

MASSACHUSETTS.

There is snow yet in the northern parts of Franklin County, and some of the roads are impassable.

On Tuesday a woman called at a savings bank in Boston and deposited \$400 in gold, saying that she had kept it in her house for ten years, failing to deposit it in any savings bank. Had she sold the gold in 1872 and deposited the proceeds in currency in a savings bank, and let it accumulate, her \$400 would by this time have increased to about \$1000.

The Secretary of State of Massachusetts has received the votes on the license question of 82 of the cities and towns of that commonwealth. In two towns the vote was a tie; 22 cities and towns voted no, and 73 voted yes. The aggregate vote reached 168,888, of which 80,363 were cast against and 88,525 in favor of license. In several temperate towns no vote was taken. The counties wherein there was a majority for license were Suffolk, Essex, Berkshire and Hampden.

The Reason Why.—The chief effect of Esther-Wort is produced by its cleansing and purifying action on the blood. Where there is a general deposit in the skin, as in acne, rashes, etc., the discharge of the impurities is followed by a temporary loss of the sebaceous and healing power. Due to the vegetative form of tissue more concentrated in the skin, the pores are closed.—From Dr. J. P. Oliver.

A HUMAN BAROMETER.
The Most Relation Between the Human Body and the Weather Scientifically Explained.

Scientific American.

One of the most valuable developments of modern science along the line of human economy is the National Weather Bureau at Washington. Research has shown that eighty-six per cent, of the predictions of the signal service are accurate; and these predictions are unquestionably of the greatest advantage to the seaman, the agriculturist, and the entire commercial world. The service has proven its necessity by its usefulness, for in past times the difficulties for foretelling atmospheric changes were meagre indeed. The only indications our fathers had of coming changes in the weather were melting flocks, twirling joints, or painful ears. These "indictments," though crude, were usually correct, and hence naturally suggested the analogy as to the relation between the human system and the weather. The body is unquestionably an excellent barometer. If minute changes in the atmosphere long before they occur, and this has been taken advantage of by physicians who, when all other symptoms fail, prescribe a change of air, thus helping the body may find an atmospheric condition better suited to its needs. And yet the real relation between the human body and the weather has never been fully understood, nor has there ever been, until now, a correct explanation of what rheumatism (which seems in leaps with the atmosphere) really is. It was originally thought by many to be a trouble in the joints, and so was treated in the most strange, but to say, ridiculous manner. This theory became dispelled when the same trouble attacked the muscles, and the feeling then prevailed that it was purely a muscular disorder. But this idea was found to be too narrow, and now it is universally conceded that rheumatism is a blood disease. And what a terrible disease it is. It often comes without warning and prostrates the system with agony. Again its beginning is gradual, and its growth slow. Its acute form it manifests itself in every conceivable shape and always accompanied by intense pain. At one time it is inflammatory, at another rheumatic. Sometimes it assumes the form of gout, and again that of pleurisy or lumbergia; but in whatever manner it appears it is terribly painful and always to be dreaded. The pain and annoyance of rheumatism are increased by its great danger for it is liable to attack the brain or heart at any moment, thereby causing instant death. Indeed, nearly every case of heart disease with all its dreadful suddenness which has ever occurred, can be traced more or less directly to rheumatic causes. In its chronic form it suffers the joints, contracts the muscles, undermines the health and ruins the life. It frequently attacks men and women who are apparently in perfect health. Indeed, it is as greatly to be dreaded as any possible form of physical woes.

But, however severe its effects may be, the exact cause of this blood trouble has not in undoubted fact been, and it is only within the past year that any decision upon the subject has been reached. In order to fully determine what the cause of rheumatic disorders really was, certain authorities sent letters of inquiry from Washington to the leading practicing physicians of the land, and these inquiries were responded to quite generally, thus furnishing data of great value to science and mankind. The views held by the doctors are of a varied nature, but so overwhelming a proportion hold to one belief as to leave but little doubt that is the correct one. This belief, briefly stated, is that acid in the blood causes rheumatism, and that is only by removing this poisons acid that rheumatic or rheuritic troubles in all their terrible forms can be cured. This being true, the important question arises: "How does the poisonous acid get into the blood, and how can it be removed?" Urine acid is a waste material of the body which the kidneys should carry out, but because they are weakened they cannot throw it from the system. Restore the kidneys and you restore the power that will force the urine acid from the system and thus banish the rheumatic aches which it causes. This is reason: It is science. No one whose kidneys are in a perfect condition was ever troubled with rheumatism, and no rheumatic sufferer, however slight the pain may be, has perfect kidneys. The conclusion of this truth is inevitable; perfect kidneys mean perfect freedom from rheumatism.

When rheumatism has manifested itself in any special part of the body, attempts have usually been made to treat that part of the body. As a result the pain has departed but the disease has remained, being subtly concealed and ready to break out at some unexpected moment. Checking the pain in any single locality only scatters the disease through the system; when, if the seat of the disorder, which is the kidneys, are treated, a complete cure would be the result. The way, therefore, to exert this rank and poisonous acid before it assumes an inflammatory or chronic form is by keeping the kidneys in absolute health. This is no easy thing to do, and no means has, until within the past few years, been known which would be easily reached and affect these great organs. At last, however, scientists have discovered that the leaves of a tropical plant previously but little known to science and unknown to medicine, possessed marvelous qualities adapted for the kidneys. These leaves have been skillfully combined in the remedy now known as Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure. It is up to the present time the only known preparation that acts so directly upon the kidneys as to effectively cure the various dangerous forms of kidney disease, and hence remove all acid from the blood. As a result the excess acid has been the means of penetrating the body, and the disease, indeed, there are thousands of persons in America today who owe their restoration to health and entire freedom from rheumatism to this simple yet powerful remedy, which is known universally as Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure. It is now in every drug store in the land.

They are lined throughout with zinc of best quality, are packed with a perfect non-conductor, and contain slate stone shelves, which renders them a superior article for keeping the contents well preserved. There is no wood exposed in the interior of the Refrigerator, and this fact, taken in connection with the slate shelves and Galvanized-Iron ice rack, makes it impossible for them to contain the impure and musty air so prominent in cheaply constructed Refrigerators. Our prices are fixed at a low figure, and enables all to be supplied with a first-class Refrigerator at a small cost. All our Refrigerators are very finely grained in oak, but can be finished in any other color to order.

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